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each zone being of greater power than the lenses of adjacent zones.

REMARKS

The Office Action of October 3, 2002 has been reviewed and this is a response to that action.

Claims 8-10 have been rejected under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Reference is made to the term "two canted lens ring segments" in claims 8k line 3 with the statement that it lacks any structure to support its stated function, and that the specification does not provide an explanation to enable one skilled in the art to present a complete operative device. The broad conclusory statement does not provide applicant with an adequate explanation to be able to respond directly. However, it is clear from the drawings alone that there are two canted lens segments, that is each segment is mounted so that it is canted with respect to the light source as shown in the figure. There are many ways known in the art to attach lens segments together and therefore there is an adequate teaching for one skilled in the art. Should this rejection be maintained, then it is requested that the examiner call the undersigned to discuss the issue in order to expedite prosecution.

Claims 26-33 have been rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Simon '201.

As for claims 26 and 27 the rejection states that the collimating ring lens only

partially surrounds the light source. However, in each of FIGS. 23, 9, 20, 37 and 38 of Simon 201 the ring lens completely surrounds the light source. For example, in FIG. 9 the ring lens 12 completely surrounds the light source and has holes therein into which lenses 26 are placed. It is stated that the ring lens is not segmented. Also, the refractor 20 (note it is called a refractor and not a reflector) of the '201 patent is not on the "other" side of the light source as recited in the claims. Indeed, unless the ring lens only partially surrounds the light source there no "other" side for the refractor 20 to be located.

See FIGS. 20, 23, 37 and 38 which are cross-sectional views and/or have parts shown broken away for clarity and do not show the ring lens only partially surrounding the light source.

Claim 28 is patentable for the same reasons as claim 27 from which it depends.

With respect to claim 29 the cited figures of Simon '201 (these being FIGS. 9, 20, 23, 37 and 38) do not show a plurality of radially collimating ring lenses which are concentric with one another and the light source, and therefore cannot also show the ring lenses being offset vertically with respect to one another.

As for claim 29 there are not a plurality of radially collating ring lenses but only one lenses having zones.

As for claim 30, the refracting ring in the patent does not at least partially surround the ring lens as discussed above. This claim has been amended. See the Claim Attachment hereto which shows the changes that have been made.

The Figs 10-12 of the patent do not show the structure of claim 32.

As for claim 33 there is no refracting ring 20 in Figs 20-30 of the patent.

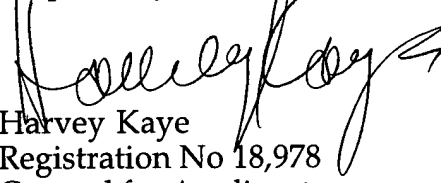
Therefore, it is believed all of the rejections of the claims should be withdrawn

and all of the claims allowed.

It is noted that claims 1-7, 11-25 and 34-35 are allowed.

A request for extension of time for three months is being filed herewith so that this response is timely.

Respectfully submitted,



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Claim Attachment

30. (amended) A lighting assembly, comprising:
a quasi point light source;
a radially collimating ring lens [at least] only partially
surrounding said light source;
a refracting ring [at least] partially surrounding said ring lens
and having an inner surface and an outer surface, the outer surface
being formed into a multiplicity of zones, at least some of said
zones having multiple lenses therein, the lenses of each zone being
of greater power than the lenses of adjacent zones.